The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Stout & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order: Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodstock, and many others not mentioned here: and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand: any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

MAY 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees, PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILA'DA.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Another Victory Certain.

THE undersigned having just returned from the city, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has purchased as fine a lot of goods in his line as has ever been brought to this place, viz: A very fine article of Mackerel at 12 cents per dozen, English Dairy Cheese at 16 cents per pound, a splendid article of Fine Cut Tobacco for chewing, and in fact everything that is usually kept in a store of the kind. His assortment of Queensware will compare with any other house in town or county, according to prices. Give him a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

March 10, 1862.

Miss C. Sheads'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms—Per session of five months, $75.—For Music and Languages extra.

For further particulars address

C. L. SHEADS,

Aug. 26, 1861. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,

York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.—Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

The Muse.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There's a land far away mid the stars we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time:
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime;
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where ages of splendor eternally roll—
Where the way-weary traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss,
And our souls by the gale from its gardens are fann'd
When we faint in the deserts of this.
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations and woes,
And we've drank from the tide of the river that flows
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from her palace of light
But we feel the bright smiles of our God.
We are traveling homeward, thro' changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

Miscellaneous.

☞A western correspondent relates a Teutonic incident connected with the battle at Mill Spring, as follows:

A soldier had discovered a barrel which proved to contain some apple brandy. Pulling out the corn cob from the bung hole, I turned it up and filled my canteen. While doing this, one of Bob McCook's skirmishers came in, and says:

"Vot you gits there?"

I replied it appeared to be pretty fair apple brandy, upon which the Dutchman ran to the door, and called out, furiously:

"Hans! Henrick! Schnapps! see com a rous."

Upon which a dozen Dutchmen came in, and the brandy which was not spilled upon the ground was soon transferred to their canteens. I said—"Boys, you had better look out—this is a doctor's shop, and there may be strychnine in that brandy."

They paused a moment to look at each other, when one of them exclaimed—

"Py jings, Hans, I tells you vot I do; I trinks some myself, and if it don't kill me, den you trinks."

Upon which he took a long and hearty pull at his canteen, and smacking his lips a moment, said:

"All right, Hans, go ahead."

☞A sensible woman, the mother of a young family, taught her children from the earliest childhood to consider ill humor as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for their crossness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were associates in their minds always as cause and effect.

ALLEGED UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMANCIPATION BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that a serious defect in the bill for the emancipation of negroes in the District of Columbia was brought to the attention of the House of Representatives in Congress by Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, who tried to have it amended, but although his amendment obtained fifty-three votes, it was voted down. It was represented by Mr. Train that the bill, as it had been passed, conflicts with the fifth and seventh amendments to the Constitution, providing that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; and that where the value exceeds twenty dollars the damages shall be assessed by a jury. It is the opinion of the most eminent jurists in the House that this omission will occasion the bill to be set aside by the Court of Appeals.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTISM.—A friend, says the New York World, from New England, the other day, informs us that at Danvers, Mass., he was unable to pay his railroad fare because the agent refused to take U. S. demand notes, and the conductor on the Salem and Lowell train also refused to take them, stating that such were his orders from the company. Of course the radical papers will not approve of the arrest of the directors, as they have of country storekeepers for discrediting the public currency. But it is unfortunate for our eastern friends that the first refusal of the new currency should come from Massachusetts, when it was generally hoped that all good citizens would unite in keeping up the credit of the Government.

☞The draft of the Constitution of Illinois, which has just been prepared by the Legislature, and is to be submitted to a vote of the people in June next, contains the following provisions in relation to the colored population:

Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

☞If you are satisfied with the amount of reading matter in the Compiler, get your neighbor to subscribe for it

LETTER FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1862.

To the Editors of the Cawcashin:

SURS:—I've bin kinder sick sense I writ you last. The truth is, this clymate in the spring is ralely very weekinin' to the constitushin. Linkin, too, has bin terribully anxus about war noose, and the nigh approach of hot weather. But the great subjeck which the Kernel and I have bin considerin, is the "contrybands." What is to be done with 'em? That's the questshun, and Linkin ses he'd like to see the feller that can tell him. One night Linkin got a big map, and he sot down, and "Now," ses he, "Majer, let's take a look at all creashun, an see ef ther aint sum place whar we kin send these pesky kinky heds, and git red of 'em." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, I'm agreed." So we went at it. First Linkin put his finger on Haty. "Now," ses he, "ther's an Iland that jest suits the nigger constitushin. Suppose they go thar?" "But," ses I, "Kernel, they won't go, and ef they did they won't do nuthin." "Wal," ses he, 'no matter, ef they won't trouble us here enny longer." "But," ses I, "ther's one more resin. The Mand aint large enuff to hold all the niggers—four millions or thereabouts." "Wall," ses he, "ther's Centril Ameriky—what do you think of that spot?" "Wall," ses I, "Kernel, that's a fine country naterally. The Creator fixed it up on a grand skale, but you can't make a treaty with it enny more'n you can count the spots on a little pig, when he keeps runnin' about the hull time. The truth is, you can't tell who'll be President of it from one mornin' to the next, and the niggers you send there might all git thor throats cut jest as soon as they landed." "Wal," says Linkin, "that's a *slight* objectshun.—But let's turn over to Afriky. Ther's Libery; how would that do, Majer?"—"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, that country is about the biggest humbug in the hull lot. Fust off, sum raly good, peepul thought it was goin' to amount to sumthin', but after forty years of speridin' money on it, ther aint enny more chantz of civilizin' Afriky in that way than ther is of makin a rifled cannon out of a bass wood log. A few dominys who can't git enny boddy willin' to hear 'em preach, hev got hold of it an are makin' a good thing out of it. As fur sendin' our niggers there, why it'd take all the shippin' of the world, and more money than Chase could print by steem in a year." "Wal," ses Linkin, "where on arth can we send 'em?" "Now," ses I, "Kernel, I've got an idee of my own about that matter. I think they are best off where they are, but if you must git red of 'em, I would send 'em all to Massa-chews-its!. Peepul who are so anxus to have other folks overrun with free niggers, ought to be willin' to share some of the blessin's themselves. So let all that's here in Washington be sent *right off to Boston.*" "Yes, that might do," ses Linkin, "but then if they are entitled to their freedom, they orter be allowed to go where they're a mind to." "But," ses I, "some States won't have 'em at all, an they can't go there. So what's to be done?" "Wal," ses Linkin, "this is a almighty tuff subjeck. I know sumthin' about splittin' rails and what hard work is ginerally, but this nigger questshun has troubled me more than enny thing I ever got hold of before." "Wall," ses I, "Kernel, I can explain the resin why." Ses he, "Let's hear you, Majer." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, where do you carry your pocket book?" Ses he, "what on airth has that to do with the subjeck?" Ses I, "hold on, you'll see." "Wal," ses he, "I allers carry it right here in my left hand trowsers pocket." Ses I, "did'nt you ever have a hole in that pocket for a day or two, and had to put your pocket book in some other?" Ses he, "Majer, I heve." Ses I, "what did you do with it then?" "Wal," ses he, "I put it in my right hand pocket, but it kinder chafed my leg there, cause it warn't used to it, and it also felt mighty onhandy. So I put it in my side coat pocket, but every time I stooped over it would drop out. Then I put it in my coat tail pocket, but I was kept all the time on the *qui vivers*, afeared some pickpocket would steal it.—At last, in order to make it safe, and sure, I put it in the top of my hat, under sum papers, *but the hat was two top heavy*, and over it went, spilling everything. I tell you I was glad when my pocket was fixed, and I got it back in the old spot."

"Now," ses I, "Kernel, that's jest the case with the niggers. The minnit you get 'em out of ther place, you don't know what on arth to do with 'em. Now, we've bin here all the evenin' searchin' over the map to see ef we can't find sum place to send 'em. But it's all no manner of use.—You've got to do with 'em jest as you did with your pocket book—put 'em where they belong and then you won't have enny more trubbil."

Linkin didn't see eggactly how I was gwin to apply the story, and wen he did, he looked kinder stuck up. Wen he saw that I hed made a hit at him, I follered it up. Ses I, "Kernel, this government ain't out of order, as Seward and Chase kontend.—They are only tryin' to run it *the rong way*—that's what makes all the trubbil. I once had a thrashing machine, an I sold it to old Jim Dumbutter, an after he got it he sed it warn't good for nothin'—that it wouldn't run, &c. So I went over to see it, an I vow if he didn't have the machine all rong end formist. I went to work at it, an after a leetle wile, it went off like grees, jist as slick as a whistle. You see old Dumbutter didn't understand the machine, an, therefore, he couldn't make it go. Now, ses I, Kernel, our Constitushin *is a Dimmycratic machine*, an it's got to be run as a Dimmycratic machine, or it *won't run at all!* Now, you see, Seward is tryin' to run it on his 'higher law' principle, but it warn't made for that, an the consekence is, the thing is pretty nigh smashed up."

Wal, ses Linkin, "things do look kinder dark. I don't know whar we will come out, but I guess I'll issu a proclamation for the ministers to pray for us." Perhaps they will do sum good." Ses I, "Kernel, that reminds me of old Elder Doolittle, who cum along the road one day rite by whar old Sol Hopkins, a very wicked old sinner, was hoein' corn. The season was late, an the corn was mity slim. Ses the Elder:—'Mr. Hopkins, your corn is not very forard this year.' 'No, it's monstrous poor,' ses Hopkins, 'an I guess I shan't have half a crop.' 'Wal,' ses the Elder, 'Mister Hopkins, you ought to pray to the Lord for good crops, perhaps He will hear you.' 'Wal, perhaps He will, and perhaps He won't,' ses old Sol, 'but I'll be darned if I don't think that this corn needs *manure* a tarnel sight more than it does prayin' for.'"—Now, ses I, "Linkin, I think this country is somethin' like old Hopkinses corn. *It needs statesmanship a good deal more than prayin' for.*" Linkin didn't seem to like that observashin of mine much, for he turned the subjik, an he ain't axed me what it was best to do with the niggers since.

Your friend,

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

Progress of Abolitionism.

The Abolitionists in Congress having succeeded in—

Abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia:

Making niggers eligible to mail carriers:

Prohibiting military officers from returning fugitives—

And offering the Border States a bribe to abolish slavery, have determined to change the Fugitive Slave law so as to give fugitives a trial by jury in the precinct to which they escape. This, of course, will render the law of little value to slave owners.

They have also determined to recognize Hayti as a power, and receive ambassadors therefrom here.

They propose, also, to repeal the "black code," so called, of the District of Columbia, and will attempt to legalize voting in the District by six months residence.

These are a few of the measures which the radical party in Congress, who feel remarkably strong just now, will insist upon, and as the session proceeds they will open the black Pandora's box as wide as possible. Meanwhile the soldiers of the army are wondering as they fight, why Congress does not attend more closely to the financial interests, and let slavery alone until the rebellion is ended.—*Jeffersonian.*

A Negro Rebellion Threatened.

In a lecture delivered in Trenton, New Jersey, on Thursday evening week, by the negro, John S. Rock—the speaker used the following language:

"We have a friend in President Lincoln; he is striving to free our race; and in Fremont, who will be his successor, we will find one who is firm to our cause.

"It is well for us that the North and South are fighting with each other. After they have fought long and weakened their powers, we will rise up and say to Mr. white man that we have power to defend ourselves. Cameron, because he sought to abolish slavery, had his head cut off, and that of a hunker placed in its stead. This country is trying to untie the knot that will soon be cut, (meaning slavery.) If this country should be entangled with a foreign power, we, my people, would be a suitable ally with a foreign power, as we know the geography of the country, and could lead the army to the most prominent positions, and thereby free ourselves and be elevated to an equality with other race."

The general tendency of the lecture was to instil into the minds of his people rebellion, and have them prepared for visiting up at some proper time and unite with another power and be elevated to an equality with the whites, and have the rights of suffrage as they have. At the close of the lecture, three persons, citizens of the place, made up a purse of money and gave it to the speaker.

"Our cause is so just, so patriotic, so noble and so worthy, that it flourishes in the sunlight and challenges investigation."—*Republican paper.*

"So just!" Look at the reign of terror last summer.

"So patriotic!" "I have been a disunionist for 19 years."—*Wendell Phillips!* [Led into the Senate on the arm of the Vice-President.]

"So noble!" Cheating the poor soldiers with shoddy clothing, and robbing the Government.—See Van Wyck's report.

"So worthy!" Oh! What a play upon words. Worthy of what? Utter annihilation, which it is sure to receive the very next time the people have a chance at it.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

"Flourishes in sunlight!" See the new Dark Lantern arrangement. Where does "Abe live and travel?"

"Challenges Investigation!" As in the late reports of Government dealing in the West. As well might the Devil challenge investigation on his darkest records in sin.

Protests.—The Union men of Kentucky have commenced sending protests to the President, against running off their chattels into Ohio, by military power. The President has the matter under advisement.

The Necessity of a White Man's Party.

Although this republic was founded by white men, to secure to white men personal liberty, religious liberty and the individual and collective prosperity which naturally flows from enlightened free institutions, we have now a Congress and many State Legislatures whose sole occupation seems to be exclusive legislation for the benefit of the blacks.

The imperative requirements of the war; the consequent necessities of the Treasury; the stagnation of commerce and manufactures; the languishing condition of labor, which daily appeal to the hearts and heads of our legislators, are drowned in the mighty rush of zeal that inspires our Solons with multitudinous expedients to blacken the records of Congressional legislation!

The resolutions, the acts, the speeches of that national body might lead to the belief that the Government was located in Timbuctoo, were it not that the documentary evidence we daily receive of this African legislation are dated from Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile, the white men who loaned their money to the Government to suppress a gigantic rebellion, are alarmed at the ominous delay in Congress to secure them even the interest of the vast sums they so liberally advanced in the time of greatest need. White merchants ask in vain for relief; white manufacturers do the best they can; and white laborers already look with apprehension upon the numerous bands of runaway blacks that daily invade the soil of Pennsylvania and threaten to enter into competition with them in the various fields of their occupations. The white citizens of Pennsylvania will soon feel, in the increase of their poor and county taxes, the additional burthens put upon them by the sudden accession of a lazy and improvident colored population.

The counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster are already overstocked with these contrabands. We see them daily passing through Harrisburg, wending their way northward and westward, and there is no exaggeration in saying that, ere long, in every county of the Commonwealth, our white laborers will meet runaway blacks face to face in competition for employment. The inevitable consequence of this competition must and will be the degradation of labor, and the reduction of wages; they will then detect, when too late, the false pretences of the Republican party, whose laudations of "*the dignity of labor*" were but a cheat to lure them from the ranks of the Democratic party, which alone has, ever since the Revolution, honestly protected white labor against the constant encroachments of the aristocracy of wealth. The day is not far distant when the white citizens of the North will awaken, as if from an oppressive dream, to the dreadful realities which surround them, and will join in mass the white man's party that is destined to hurl from power the black man's party—now hurrying the nation into anarchy and irretrievable ruin.—*Patriot & Union.*

Frauds upon the Government.

The Philadelphia *North American*, an Administration journal, published the following startling dispatch from Washington in its issue of Saturday week. When Democrats complain of frauds in connection with the expenditures of the Government, they are at once silenced by the cry of "treason!" But when Republicans thus bear damning testimony against their own party, there surely must be something grievously wrong:

Washington, April 18.—The astounding disclosures which are almost hourly being made of frauds committed upon the government is the general theme of conversation to-day. There is no telling where the investigations of the Commissioners and Committee will end. Men who have hitherto stood high in the community and enjoyed unblemished reputations, men who-se patriotism the country believed in, have been shown to be worse enemies to the country than the most ultra fire-eating southern rebels. It is a humiliating fact, but it is the truth.

☞The Democracy of the country are the *real* Union men. They always have been for the Union, and but for them this Union would have been a wreck long ago. History attests this fact, and the present emergency adds but additional proof to its truth. They stand by the Constitution, the sheet anchor of the Union, without which we could have no Union. Destroy that, and we are at sea without compass or rudder, by which to steer the Ship of State. Our opponents, in their new found zeal for the Union, and their phrenzied hate of the South and its institutions, would override all the safeguards provided by our forefathers to preserve it. This policy would make re-construction hopeless and impracticable. They cannot controvert our plain showing of this as the result of their schemes, and they turn bedlams, and make mouths at us and call us ugly names, indigenous to their vernacular. They may deceive the ignorant and gratify the prejudiced, but they will make few converts by this style of discussion.—*True Democrat.*

Further Search for Sir John Franklin.—An Englishman, Mr. Parker Snow, will soon arrive in New York, on his way to the North in search of traces of Sir John Franklin and his party. The sister of one of the lost officers and her friends furnish most of the means for the expedition.

☞A woman, dressed as a man, was brought before the Manchester (Eng.) magistrates, recently, on a charge of assault. It transpired that for six years she had been taken for a man.

☞The Pittsburg *Dispatch* truly says: "The most disloyal papers are invariably those which most vaunt their loyalty."

From the Frederick Union.

ABOLITIONISTS AND REPUBLICANS; OR, Six of One, and A Half Dozen of the Other.

After what has transpired in Congress within the passed ten days, we never want to listen to any man drawing the distinction between Abolitionists and Republicans, for their acts, which speak louder than words, convince us that there is no difference between them, and that they are both chips from the same block, and henceforth they must be characterized by their true name—ABOLITIONISTS.

One of the most benevolent and kind hearted gentlemen within the circle of our acquaintannance is, unfortunately, a Republican, and from our high respect for his personal qualities, we have listened for hours, in times past, to his elucidations of the difference between the heresies. He would tell us that they differed as widely as day and night—that Republicans only desired to confine slavery to its present limits, and were utterly opposed to its further extension, and to all interference with it where it already exists. The Abolitionists, he would say, are in favor of destroying the institution no matter where it is to be found.—This we Republicans are opposed to, and will resist, whenever they attempt to carry out their cherished idea. But, when the time arrived for the Republicans to prove that they entertained different views from the Abolitionists, they failed to do so. They voted as strongly and as cheerfully as did the Abolitionists, for the destruction of slavery in the District of Columbia, and having falsified their professions are not entitled to any more confidence than the rankest Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school.

A Breach of Faith.

Does any man in his senses suppose for one moment that the State of Maryland would ever have ceded to the Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, if she would have had the remotest idea at the time, that the General Government would even undertake to abolish Slavery within its limits? Never. None but a fool or a madman can think so. Maryland granted the territory and the United States received it, with the implied, if not positive understanding, that the institution of slavery should remain there unchanged as long as it existed in Maryland. It would never have been ceded on any other terms. Therefore we say it was a breach of faith on the part of the General Government towards Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution exists in the State. Probably nineteenths twentieths of those composing the Legislature of Maryland when the District of Columbia was ceded to the General Government, were slave owners, and it is therefore just about as reasonable to suppose that they would have given their consent to the proposition had they dreamed that the grantee would abolish Slavery therein while it existed in their own state, as it is to believe that the authorities of the City of New York would permit a Powder Mill to be erected and operated in the very heart of their city.—When we call it a breach of faith, we characterize this action of the General Government by its mildest term.—*Frederick Union.*

☞The New York *Herald*, in its money article, accounts for the rapid decline in stocks on the ground that "an impression prevails, which cannot be eradicated, that the public do not get all the news." All the other journals in that city either speak in a similar strain, or attribute the unsettled condition of the stock market to the vague rumors that are afloat.

☞The New York *World* states that on Sunday week, in many of the churches in that city, the pastors protested against the assumed disregard of civil rights manifested by the Government. The interference with the Press, and the imprisonment of citizens on suspicion, without warrant or trial, was expressly denounced by several noted clergymen. The *World* (Republican) adds:—"It would be well for Government to heed these significant indications of public opinion."

☞About three weeks ago a bill was presented in the United States Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, to the effect that all our foreign ministers and consuls be required to take the oath of allegiance. On Wednesday last the bill was reported back to the Senate by the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Sumner, who seems to have ascertained that all now abroad in that capacity are Abolitionists, as he reported against the bill. We are well aware that it would be entirely superfluous to administer an oath to that class of men, for like Sumner himself they would take the oath to enable them to draw their pay, and still bring forth nothing but treason and treachery.—*Clearfield Republican.*

☞A countryman was sitting in Jerry Butts' Hotel in Bellfonte, the other day, reading the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, when he suddenly jumped from his seat and exclaimed to a gentleman near him, 'Why, I din't know General Banks was dead!'

The gentleman addressed not having heard such news remarked that he guessed he was not.

'Why yes,' says the intelligent reader, 'don't you see, this column is headed 'News from Gen. Banks' *Corps.*''—*Bellfonte Watchman.*

☞Prentice says if Gen. McClellan were to fail in his mighty enterprise, we know not which would exult most—his Southern or his Northern enemies.

A Self-constituted Vigilance Committee in the Hands of the Law.

In the Court of Sessions of Cumberland county, Pa., last week, Richard Oswalt, A. J. Kaufman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, all of Mechanicsburg, were found guilty of arresting and holding in confinement a man named John Kennedy. It appears that Mr. Alvey, a prominent lawyer of Hagerstown, Md., was arrested by military authority, in June last, on a charge of disloyalty, and was brought to Mechanicsburg, en route for Fort Lafayette. Kennedy, who claimed to be a Union man, on seeing Mr. Alvey in custody, denounced his arrest as an outrage, whereupon, it is alleged, he was taken into custody by the defendants, who, after giving him a mock trial, released him. Soon after he was again arrested by them, and an attempt was made to compel him to take the oath of allegiance. This he refused to do, and was finally released. The Carlisle Volunteer says:

The case created considerable interest, and a great many witnesses, as well as spectators, were in the court room during the protracted trial. It was the first case of the kind, perhaps, ever tried in this county, and it was to decide the question whether a set of fanatical enthusiasts can with impunity, and whenever they please, arrest and insult men who happen to differ with them politically. It was to test this question whether a self-constituted and unlawful committee of stay-at-home patriots dare set the laws and constitution at defiance at pleasure.

The trial occupied two full days, during the whole of which time the court room was crowded. At this writing the defendants have not been sentenced.

☞A letter from Fortress Monroe says:—"The appearance here on Sunday and yesterday of Vice President Hamlin, with a party of ladies from Washington, on a general frolic, with a band of music, has not raised the distinguished gentleman in military or naval estimation. With such serious surroundings and stern realities as we have here, the appearance of a pleasure party with a throng of thoughtless, giddy girls, is immensely condemned."—*Statesman.*

"Nero (not the poor *Negro*) fiddled while Rome was burning," you will recollect.—So, many of our New England Senators and Representatives, after agitating abolition, for Buncombe, all the week, up to Saturday, relieve the monotony by Sunday excursions down the Potomac, with ladies, champagne and other fixins, in Government steamers and at Uncle Sam's expense.—The above is not the first "gay old time" Vice President HAMLIN and some of the Senators and Representatives from New England have been on, if newspapers tell the truth. Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe, it is narrated, has forbidden these pleasure parties to land there, they have become such a nuisance. On some of the excursion Uncle Sam's big cannon shot and expensive mortar shells have been pretty freely used up, at either fancied or real rebel "batteries" on the Virginia shore of the Potomac.—But as nobody seems to have been hurt—the shells most always falling short of the mark into the river—some have been so uncharitable as to say that it was only done to please the ladies, the popping at the rebels usually succeeding the popping of champagne corks, after dinner. But seriously, these junketings and Sunday parties of pleasure, in which the Vice President and other high officials act so prominent a part, are disgraceful. Alas, our poor country! Had it not been cursed by the rule of such demagogues, it might not have seen the sad days of the past year.—*N. H. Patriot.*

"Gave his Authority."

There are persons who seem to think that editors regard it as one of the greatest intellectual luxuries to "pitch into" somebody, and they suppose themselves to have conferred a great favor by furnishing belligerent contributions, in which some person, corporation or society is soundly abused.—Such people may take a hint from the following.

A noted chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerable and highly respectable editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen with whom he was on bad terms.

"I wish," said he, addressing the man with the pen, "that you would write a very severe article against R——, and put it in your paper."

"Very well," was the reply.

The next morning he came rushing into the office in a violent state of excitement.

"What did you put in your paper? I have had my nose pulled and been kicked twice."

"I wrote a severe article, as you desired," calmly replied the editor, "and mentioned your name as my authority for it."

Showing his Colors.—On the 12th ult., in Congress, John Bingham, a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, in a debate on the Tax Bill, made use of the following treasonable language: "*Who in the name of heaven, wants the cotton States or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union,* if slavery is to continue."

Censorship of the Press.—It appears that Cameron, while Secretary of War, exempted the New York *Tribune* from the censorship enforced against other papers. This fact has been established by testimony before the Investigating Committee.

A Liquor Law in Iowa.—The Legislature of Iowa has just passed a bill which is exceedingly rigorous in its provisions against the sale of intoxicating liquors. Besides imposing the severest penalties for violations of the law, it provides that any person may give information where liquors are known or suspected to be kept, on which information a search warrant is obliged to be issued, and no change of venue is allowed to the accused, no matter before what court he may be brought on the complaint. The selling of alcoholic liquors is made a penitentiary offense.

Coming to Nice Points.—Last Friday the New England Methodist Conference, sitting at Westfield, was brought to a stand in the case of a person asking admission to their connection on the objection that he *chewed tobacco.* During the discussion raised a large majority were opposed to receiving any new member using tobacco, and so the case was laid over.

☞Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,500,000 dwellings and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are nineteen Japaneserls in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles.

☞"Pat, you are a wearing your stockings wrong side outward." "Och, and don't I know it, to be sure: there's a hole on the other side, there is."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Capture of New Orleans.

THE FLEET PASS FORT JACKSON.

GREAT CONSTERNATION.

All the Steamboats and Cotton Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—To the Hon. Edwin M. Staunton, Secretary of War:—A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following despatch:

"MOBILE, April 26.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as are necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

"At one o'clock to-day, the telegraph operators bade us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be had."

The negro bringing the above reports that the Rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the *Merrimac* will be out to-morrow. (Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

Important News from the South.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also Mrs. Maynard, wife of Congressman Maynard. The party consisted of four ladies and two gentleman and six children, all from East Tennessee. They bring a report that prevailed that all Union families of Tennessee have been ordered by a rebel proclamation to leave within 30 hours, and that 1,800 Union men left for Kentucky a week ago on Friday. Also a report that of a party of 400 attempting to leave, 100 had been killed.

The Fall of New Orleans.

There can be no doubt of the fall of New Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in a most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The Day Book editorial says: "The fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privations to all classes of society, but, most to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies." The raising of meat and bread instead of "King Cotton" and tobacco is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

THE SURRENDER DEMANDED.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Monday morning, says that when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city, and demanded its surrender, Gen. Lovell *refused, and fell back to Camp Moore*, after destroying all the cotton and army stores.

The iron-clad gunboat Mississippi was burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing was said about the Louisiana, but it was supposed she was scuttled. It is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore, to which Gen. Lovell retreated, is at Tangapahoa, 78 miles north of New Orleans, on the Jackson railroad.

The following are the latest dispatches in to-day's papers:

Mobile, April 27.—The Yankee Commodore Farragut promised the mayor's secretary, who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but has not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock. Our ship, the McRae, came up from the forts, under a flag of truce, with 40 men wounded. She communicated with the Federal flagship, but the result is unknown. It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Fort Pike had been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In the conference held with one of the Federal officers after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Commodore Farragut, the officer left, declaring he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought a ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and enter their protest against shelling the city. It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep.

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILLIP.

Richmond, April 28.—The following official dispatch was received this morning by Adjt. Gen. Cooper from Gen. Lovell, dated Camp Moore, April 27th:

"Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in our hands.

"The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe.

"The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal."

THE LAKE FORTS EVACUATED.

Mobile, April 28th:—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and by dismantling, but not destroying guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office, and the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All our gunboats on the Lake have been burnt by our own people.

The Mobile boats Whitman, Brown and several others, are running troops and stores and ordnance to Manchac, after which we fear they will be burnt.

The Yankee fleet were at Ship Island and are again returning to that station.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AT NORFOLK.

In a local paragraph headed *Markets*, the Norfolk Day Book mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale and says: "*It becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how our people are to be fed.*"

DEATH OF MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. President Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle-field of Shiloh, from the effects of wounds received in the action of the 7th of April.

A Sad Case—A Triple Bereavement.—On Wednesday last, as Lieut. Van Arman, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, was passing near the Post Office, he was accosted by a youthful woman, who said that, seeing the figures "58" on his hat, she hoped he might be able to tell how she could get a letter to an officer in that regiment. He said he would be happy to oblige her if he could. She said she had written several letters and received no answer. "What is the name?" inquired Lieut. Van Arman. "Lieut. Fife," answered the lady. "I am sorry to say that Lieut. Fife is dead; he was killed at Pittsburg," said Van Arman. The effect was terrible. Almost instantly the lady sank to the ground, fainting. When restored her grief was most distressing. Lieut. Fife was her husband. But, unfortunately, the sad budget of news was not all told. It appears that her father was Captain Kurth, of Company F, Fifty-eighth regiment, and her uncle was First Lieutenant Kurth, and her husband second Lieutenant in the same regiment. Her father is now a prisoner, with the most of his regiment, in the hands of the rebels, and her uncle was wounded severely in the engagement. It is rarely that such a concentration of misfortunes falls upon a single family.—*Chicago Journal.*

Soldiers in Disgrace.—Gen. Halleck has sent the 53d, 43d, 54th and 77th Ohio regiments, who ran away in a panic from the field at Pittsburg Landing, in disgrace, to garrison Fort Donelson.

☞ Polite way of impeaching a gentleman's veracity—Sir, you tell a telegram.

The Compiler,

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1862.

The War.

The capture of New Orleans is one of the most important events of the war. It foretells an early opening of the Mississippi river, and the cutting in two of the Confederate States, whilst it will immediately stop the supplies which have been reaching them through New Orleans. The Confederate newspapers express surprise at the capture, and manifest no little despondency, but insist that the war is far from being ended.

The siege of Yorktown is going steadily forward.

It is reported that Beauregard has evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell, of Halleck's division, on Wednesday took possession of Huntsville, Alabama.

We also have the announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, North Carolina. The attack was made on Friday week, and after a bombardment of ten and a half hours the fort was conditionally surrendered, the officers allowed to go out with their side-arms, and all the men paraded and sent to Wilmington. The Confederates lost seven men killed and eighteen wounded. The casualties on the Federal side are not known.

Latest.—By Saturday's mails we have the following:

That great events are pending on the coming struggle at Yorktown is clearly indicated. It is stated that the Confederates are still receiving re-inforcements, and that McClellan's preparations are nearly completed. The commander of the Merrimac is said to have resigned.

The official dispatches from Gen. Burnside concerning the capture of Fort Macon have been received at Fortress Monroe.—His report confirms the Confederate account of the bombardment, and states that four hundred prisoners were taken. The Federal loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The only additional information received through Southern sources is to the effect that the attack commenced at a quarter past six o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and continued until seven in the evening. The fort in the meantime having become untenable, was surrendered.

It is stated by southern papers that after the correspondence passed between Com. Farragut and the mayor of New Orleans, the city was occupied by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. Butler was reported to be within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Ponchartrain.

It is believed in Washington that General McDowell completed a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock on Thursday, and that at an early hour on Friday morning his forces crossed over and took possession of the town.

A dispatch was received in Washington on Friday from General Halleck relative to the condition of his army, but makes no mention of the rumors of the evacuation of Corinth by the confederates.

The official statement of the Federal loss at the battle at Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing is as follows: Killed 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956.

Vox Populi.

The great Northwest is becoming revolutionized, as the record in another column will abundantly show. In the recent municipal and township elections in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, we have achieved unexpected and unprecedented victories.—In Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota nearly every Republican stronghold has been revolutionized; and nearer home, in New Jersey and New York, (to say nothing of our own State,) we have made greater gains than were ever made by a party in a single year before. The people are watching the proceedings of Congress closely, and are becoming seriously alarmed at the rapid strides toward Abolitionism—hence the unparalleled political revolution which is now going on all over the Northern States.—Verily, the "sober second thought" of the people is doing its work in our midst, and modern Republicanism will be crushed out of existence by the onward and overwelming march of the Democracy.

☞ The following appears among Washington dispatches:

Republican Caucus.—Representative Potter, as Chairman of the Republican caucus, has, at the instance of several members of that party, called for an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

Can it be that the superfine patriots, who were almost distracted with indignation when the Democratic and conservative members of Congress held a meeting for consultation, are themselves going to hold a partizan caucus?

Generals McClellan and Halleck.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

We have good authority for saying that a letter has been written by General Halleck to a member of his family in this city, in which, with a soldier's anxiety for the giving of honor to whom honor is due, he ascribes the credit of the entire plan of movements at the West and the successful combinations which have resulted in the re-possession, by the Union, of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to Major-General McClellan.

☞ It is now doubted whether the national tax bill will be passed at this session, leading Republicans in Congress being afraid of its effect upon their *party* at the fall elections. And yet they would make Democrats believe that there should be "no parties now." The cold-blooded hypocrites!

Hickman vs. the President.—The notorious John Hickman, of the Chester and Delaware district, made a ranting Abolition speech in the House a few days since, in which he handled poor "old Abe" without gloves. Among other things he charged him with "being a coward, and unwilling to perform his duty." Whew!

☞ It is stated that large quantities of shad and herring are being caught a Havre de Grace, Md.

Mr. Dawes on "Old Thad."

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, occupies the high and responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the National House of Representatives—a position which should constitute its possessor guardian of the public Treasury. It appears that one SIMON STEVENS, a nephew of THADDEUS, obtained a very large and a very fat contract from General Fremont *for supplying the Government* with arms, whereby he expected to realize the snug little sum of $90,000. The Committee on Contracts got wind of this transaction and exposed it. The uncle of Simon, who had before regarded the labors of the Committee with indifference, if not with positive favor, changed his opinion as soon as it struck so near him, and embracing an occasion when the Committee were absent from the House, denounced it as a scandal-hunting and lying Committee. Mr. Dawes replies to "Old Thad" in the following words:

"Now I wish to call the attention of the House distinctly to the motives which prompted the attack of Monday last. When the House and the country come to know, as the Committee knows, what prompted this attack, they will appreciate it quite as well as the Committee does. The Committee encountered no such opposition from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the early stages of their investigation. It was only when the Committee *in the way of its duty, came to throw itself* between the Treasury of the United States and a private speculation in which one Simon Stevens was interested, and through which $90,000 was to be taken out of the Treasury of the United States, without a dollar of consideration, in the simple sale and re-purchase of five thousand arms by the United States, that the Committee encountered the opposition of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It first manifested itself in delaying the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committee, and it then brought out a speech in the House ridiculing the Committee and the Committee's efforts to rescue the Treasury from the harpies that hung around and hovered over it. And last of all, it culminated in an attack last Monday on the integrity and character of the Committee, and that, too, after the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been duly notified that every member of the Committee was absent and could not reply. The amendment offered by him to the second resolution looks to the same end."

Cameron Censured!

The House, at Washington, on Wednesday last, adopted the following resolution, by a vote of yeas 79 to nays 45:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, and without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, while the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the government in large contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the busines pertaining to those contracts, and particularly in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has acted in a manner highly subversive of the public interests, and deserves the censure of this House.

At the same time a resolution was reported censuring Secretary Welles, for employing George D. Morgan in the purchase of vessels. Rejected by a vote of yeas 45 to nays 72.

Mr. MCPHERSON voted *against* the resolution censuring Cameron, but *for* that to censure Welles—thus by his vote in each case placing himself squarely against the Administration.

It is now doubted whether Cameron will leave for Russia—and if he should not, the report is current that Welles will be sent there. There is no little trouble in the Republican wigwam.

A Fearful Indictment.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in his speech in the House of Representatives on Friday last, in defence of the Committee on Contracts against the imputations of the corruptionists, uttered these words:

"*The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public Treasury, well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.*"

During the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, which was denounced by the Republicans as unparalleled in its corruption, the entire expenses of the Government amounted to the sum of $62,000,000; and now Mr. Dawes, a leading Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, tells us with shame and mortification that in the first year of a Republican Administration *somebody* has plundered the public Treasury of a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses of Government for a whole year in time of peace. And this money, be it remembered, was not abstracted from an overflowing Treasury, but was borrowed at a high rate of interest for the purpose of sustaining the Government against its armed enemies, and must eventually be reimbursed by taxation upon the property and industry of the country.

When the people realize how they have been plundered and swindled by conspirators in the garb of patriots, is there any wonder that they give expression to their honest indignation, and refuse to remain silent at the bidding of the emissaries of these same plunderers?—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky—as pure a patriot as ever lived—in addressing the House, a few days since, said that "the people would permit neither the Abolitionists nor the Secessionists to put down the Constitution."

That's the talk. The Abolitionised Republicans and the Secessionists have been and are now working for the same object—a dissolution of the Union. The people must protect themselves, by putting down both sets of traitors. Then the Union will be restored, and peace secured—and not before.

☞ The Republican papers of this District are keeping their readers in blissful ignorance of Mr. McPherson's votes in Congress. Are they (like edge tools) "dangerous to handle?"

☞ Washington is said to be already crowded with applicants for appointment under the new tax bill. When it shall become necessary to select tax gatherers, there will be a vast army of willing souls from which to choose.

☞ The Crawford *Democrat* says that some of the soldiers from that vicinity, who went South, ardent Republicans, have written home that they have seen enough of the "nigger" to change their sentiments, and won't have anything to do, hereafter, with any party that makes slavery its hobby.

From the New York Argus.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democracy Still at Work.

Putnam county, New York, shows a Democratic gain on the vote for supervisors, of over 200.

Greene county, New York, elects 11 Democratic and 3 Republican supervisors.

At the charter election in Sackett's Harbor the Democrats elected their President by 52 majority.

In Rockland county, according to the *City & Country*, the Board of Supervisors will stand 3 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Niagara county, New York, last fall gave over six hundred majority against the Democratic ticket, and in 1860 over twelve hundred majority for Lincoln. Now, according to the Lockport *Advertiser*, the Democrats in the town elections have a majority of 535.

In Ohio the Democrats are having good success in the local elections. The Allentown *Democrat* gives returns from most of the towns in its county, and pronounces them "truly encouraging." The Plymouth *Democrat* brings like satisfactory intelligence.

At Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, the Democracy have elected their entire ticket, according to the *Statesman*, "without the loss of a man." In St. Clairsville, where the Democrats were beaten last year, the late election for township officers resulted in a Democratic majority of 150. York township has also been carried entire by the Democracy.

In Chilicothe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 229 of a majority. The year before the Republicans elected their mayor by a majority of 161.

From beyond the Mississippi, too, we have loud notes of rejoicing. The Dubuque *Herald* gives the result in that city, with pictorial comments—the entire city ticket being Democratic by majorities ranging from 272 to 522, the Mayor receiving a majority of 319. The *Herald* adds: "Hereafter Democrats can walk the streets of Dubuque without being subjected to insult, with impunity."

In Michigan, things are working satisfactorily. The Republican paper at Ann Arbor claims the election of its party ticket in Ann Arbor, for city officers, but concedes that the county has gone Democratic, 8 to 7, in the Board of Supervisors.

Wisconsin also sends tidings of Democratic victories. We recorded last week the success of the Democratic ticket in Milwaukee, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Janesville. The *Democratic Press*, at Fond du Lac, gives the vote in that thriving city: Bonesteel, Dem., 683; Ewen, Rep., 410—Democratic majority, 273. Watertown, in the same State, has given Judson Prentiss, Dem., 500 majority for Mayor; while in Lacrosse, where Lincoln had 146 majority, and where, one year ago, the Republicans elected their Mayor by 76, the Democrats have just elected their candidate for the mayoralty by 267 majority.

Every city in Wisconsin has this year gone Democratic. Last year all but two were Republican.

Illinois is furnishing her share of the evidence that the Democratic party still lives. The Chicago *Tribune*, Rep., says:

Township elections were held in Illinois on Tuesday, the 1st instant. In Peoria, the Democratic majority was 345, and five Democrats and one Republican were chosen Supervisors. In Springfield there was no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. In Rock Island, the officers elected are all Democrats; ditto in Moline.

According to the Galena *Courier*, "a grand Democratic victory" has been achieved in the towns in that part of the State.

St. Paul, the capital of the young State of Minnesota, has just elected the entire Democratic city ticket by majorities ranging from three to four hundred, and also five of the seven trustees. The St. Paul *Journal* brings us full particulars, and very justly exults over the success of the Democracy in that chief city on the Upper Mississippi.

In Davenport, hitherto a strong Republican town, the Democrats, although losing their Mayor elect a majority of the Aldermen, and Marshal and Clerk, by handsome majorities.

Changing our point of observation from the extreme Northwest to down East, we are greeted with intelligence of a Democratic victory in Hartford, Conn., where William J. Hammersly, Esq.,—the best-abused Democrat in Connecticut—has just been elected Mayor by 64 majority.

NEW JERSEY.—We have glorious news from Democratic New Jersey. Elections were held in many of the cities and towns on Monday last, with results highly gratifying to the Democracy.

Trenton leads the column. The Democrats elect nine out of eleven city officers, ten councilmen out of thirteen, five aldermen out of six, and 58 ward officers to 19 Republicans. A combination of circumstances gives the Republican Mayor a re-election by a majority of 41 against 109 last year. Even this the *True American* thinks may be more nominal than real, when a critical examination of the poll-lists shall be had.

In Elizabeth our Democratic friends have won a decisive victory, electing their ticket by 300 majority. The Trenton *True American*, which is ever untiring in the Democratic cause, has the following, respecting the vote in the other counties:

In Essex county the Democrats have carried their entire ticket in Belleville, Caldwell, and other townships, the Republicans only holding their ground in Bloomfield and Milburn.

In Union county, Elizabeth has gone for the Democratic ticket, by 300 majority.—In New Providence the Republicans surrendered at discretion, and the Democracy carried everything before them.

In Morris county, Morristown elected the Democratic ticket by 140 majority, and in Chatham, hitherto a stronghold of Republicanism, the Democrats elected their entire ticket.

These are merely the preliminary skirmishes to the great rout which the people are preparing to give Black Republicanism next fall.

Democratic Victories.

The City of Springfield, Illinois, the Capital of the State, has elected the Democratic Mayor and city officers by a majority of 193. Last year it was Republican.

In Rushville, Indiana, the Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of 50.

Plymouth, Indiana, elected the Democratic ticket by a majority of 100. For the last two years it has been Republican.

In Hillsborough, Ohio, the Democrats succeeded in choosing their entire ticket, and were successful in most of the towns in Highland county. Colonel Pike's Hillsborough *Gazette* says:

"In a town and township where, a few months ago, a Democrat could scarcely dare own that he was a member of that party, where some of the best citizens were threatened with hemp by the infuriated rabble, and where the Democratic press was almost entirely muzzled, the indomitable Democrats are now in the ascendant, and will remain so from this time forward. What a glorious triumph, under the circumstances!"

Through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, the town and city elections appear to have resulted in a triumph for the Democracy. They will succeed in all those States at the Congressional elections next fall.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Complaints of Republicans.

Some Republicans are the most inconsistent people in the world. They are constantly complaining of Democrats and Democratic papers for talking of politics while the war continues, but they never see any wrong in the journals of their own party, who never lose an opportunity to abuse Democratic officers, and indulge in language calculated to irritate those who believe in Democratic principles. The members of our party would be the veriest cowards if they did not attempt to defend themselves against this persistent load of obloquy. We dislike bitter political recrimination as much as any one, and, as we have said before, would willingly consent to an almost entire cessation of partizan discussion while the war progresses, *if the Republicans would permit us.* But while the organs of that party continue to misrepresent our position, and its members take every occasion to throw censure on Democrats, and insultingly class them with those who are in arms against the Government, we would be less than men, and unworthy the title of independent American citizens, if we did not defend ourselves, against these reproaches, and fling back the odious charges into the teeth of those who make them. This is our position,—it is the position of all Democrats,—and we will stand by it to the end. Whenever Republicans cease their truthless allusions to Democratic officers, and act up to the spirit of their own profession that the voice of partizanship *should not* be breathed while the Union is struggling for its existence, we Democrats will gladly lay down the weapons of dissension, *but not till then.—Erie Observer.*

Who Should Pay.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

"Those who are so much disturbed at the prospect of heavy taxation, ought, to be consistent, to go in for making the rebels pay for the war, which they have causelessly and inexcusably forced upon the country."

We go most heartily for the proposition of making those who have caused the war pay the cost. Under that rule, truly says the Detroit *Free Press*, the N. Y. Tribune would have to pay *not less than one hundred millions of dollars.* That is the smallest possible computation which any candid, intelligent and fair-minded man, under the above rule, could apportion as its share.—Indeed it may be safely stated that if Horace Greely had never had an existence, or living, had never edited or published a newspaper, this rebellion would not have occured, and the country would now be at peace, and a hundred thousand lives and a thousand millions of dollars would have been spared to the country. We do not by this assert that Greely and his vindictively savage assaults upon the South and slavery have been the *sole* cause of the war, but we do assert, and it is as plain as that two and two make four, that without the aid of the savage assaults of Northern anti-slavery presses and politicians upon the South, Southern people and Southern institutions, Southern conspirators could never have crowded the people of the Southern States into rebellion. We know abolition papers squirm under this view, but it is solemn truth nevertheless, and history will so record it.

An Abolition Traitor.

A gentleman from Crawford county informs us that a speech was recently made in his vicinity by an abolitionist, which was full of the rankest sort of treason. He pretended to be an agent of one of the Eastern Anti-Slavery Societies. Among other of his villainous expressions, he declared that "*the Constitution was the vilest document*" that was ever drawn up by mortal man.—He pronounced WASHINGTON to be as "great a scamp as ever lived," and professed to have talked with an old colored woman who had been a slave to "the Father of his Country," and who, he alleged, said that he was cruel to his servants, and a wicked man. Speaking of our national banner, he said:—"Tear down your worthless rag, and inscribe on it the motto of Universal Freedom, or never will this war end in the reconstruction of the Union." "There is but one hope of success," he stated, "and that is through the doctrine of Emancipation. Let the slaves be all declared free, and the war will end in ninety days at most, and he believed in thirty." He traduced the memories of CLAY, JACKSON and WEBSTER, and said the only two men that had ever lived in this country who deserved the title of statesmen were WENDELL PHILLIPS and WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON. Like most of his class, he was an undisguised atheist. He said he "had a book bound in leather at home which most persons called the Bible, and part of it he believed and part he didn't.—If, as some declared, it sanctioned slavery, it was more fit to be called the work of Hell, than the work of God." These are but specimens of the infamous language used on the occasion. It seems almost incredible that any audience *containing a drop of* pure American sympathy, would tolerate such odious sentiments; but, astonishing as it may appear, our informant states that the speaker was frequently applauded in *his* remarks, and some men who pretend to be true Unionists, even invited him to their homes and treated him as if he were a man of extraordinary merit.—*Erie Observer.*

A Proper Verdict.

We mentioned in our last that Messrs. Richard Oswald, A. J. Kaufman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, of Mechanicsburg, had been tried (at our late Court of Quarter Sessions,) and found guilty, for having arrested and held in confinement for some hours, a man of weak mind, named John Kennedy. The defendants having demurred to the verdict, sentence was suspended until Friday last, at which time the Court overruled the motion for a new trial, and the convicted parties were then sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and the costs of prosecution.

The suit for *damages* brought by Kennedy against the same defendants and several others was tried in the Court of Common Pleas last week. The jury found $900 damages for plaintiff.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Truth in a Few Words.

Just now the Republicans and Abolitionists are denouncing all Democrats, and especially the leaders of our party in Congress, as traitors and Secession sympathisers. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is especially singled out as a target for their abuse. Their vituperation is admirably accounted for in the *Valley Spirit*, and their slanderous charges and misrepresentations completely refuted. It says: Mr. Vallandigham is no wise mealy-mouthed in denouncing the nigger policy and corruptions of this administration, and hence their hatred against him. Failing to drive him into disloyalty by their cry of "traitor," which they freely apply to every Democrat, they have taken another tack and now charge him with the heinous crime of being the "*leader of the Breckinridge Democracy!*" This is very strange! VALLANDIGHAM never was a "Breckinridge man"—never belonged to that wing of the party, and condemns the course of Breckenridge in forsaking the Union as strongly as any man can.—He was the personal friend and champion of *Douglas*, and the leader of the "Douglas party" in Ohio. In the third Congressional District, for which he is the Representative, he received 11,052 votes.—The same year when Breckinridge was the candidate he received in the whole of Vallandigham's District, less than two hundred and fifty votes.—It is cruel to make Vallandigham the leader of the "Breckinridge party" when he never was a Breckinridge man, and *still more so* when he has such scanty material out of which to form "a Breckinridge party" in his own District!—The secret of the whole matter is this—there is no Breckinridge or Douglas party now, and that is the trouble. In the undivided Democracy they read their doom, and that accounts for the sour milk in the cocoa-nut. John W. Forney, from day to day, is warning his party that the united Democracy will *crush* it out, and they had better believe him.

Calmly Think of It.

Has not the time come for the people of Pennsylvania to pause, look at things not as they would have them, but as they providentially exist, and ask themselves what they can gain, by supporting such politicians as Sumner and the immediate emancipationists? Do they really desire to see the result to which the schemes of this class of politicians directly points, of an immigration or importation of negroes, by the hundred thousand, into this State, to compete with the labor of the people? or to be maintained as a degraded caste? If the negro be driven out of the slave States, where can he go? Not to the North-west, for there the prejudice or principle Senator Sherman describes will repel them, and they must of necessity, flock into Pennsylvania. Indeed, if rumor be true, there are schemes on foot to introduce large numbers here.

Let the people of this Commonwealth calmly think over this question, and ask whether, on the whole, duty to man and God does not require each to say, with Senator Sherman, "*I would not interfere with the rights of the States over this subject in the slightest degree.*"—*Patriot & Union.*

General Scott's Opinion of McClellan.

The enemies of General McClellan must wince under the hearty and honest expression of confidence which the veteran General Scott has just delivered on the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of General McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth on Saturday, General Scott said:—

"There are two men who can be depended on under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean Generals McClellan and Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is at this moment at the very work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country."

We do not see how the cowardly abolition assailants of General McClellan are going to get over this, unless they impugn *the judgment* and experience of General Scott, and begin now to attack the war-worn and honored veteran himself.

The Nigger all the Time.

The Cleveland *Herald*, a Republican paper, thus speaks of the German and Irish and other foreigners:

"We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths of the foreigners that land on our shores have less intelligence than full blooded Africans."

That is the ruling sentiment of the whole Republican party at this day. The present Republican Congress and Administration are doing everything for the negro. No wonder they think them so much better than foreigners. Verily a white man has no rights that a negro is bound to respect under Republican rule.—*Allentown Democrat.*

IF BLACK ALL RIGHT.—The widows and seamstresses of St. Louis held a mass meeting a few days since, and resolved to apply to the Washington authorities for relief from their distressed condition—no work, no food, no shelter.—Are they *black?* If they are, all right: the Government will relieve them at once. Sumner or Lovejoy will introduce a bill in a trice. If *white* they may starve before *these philanthropists* would move a finger for their relief.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ Carl Schurz is anxious to be a bold Brigadier General and will probably succeed. The N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*, which ought to know something of his capacity, intimates that it would be the worst appointment since the war began, and denounces Schurz as an ambitious demagogue with much conceit and little capacity.

☞ The Louisville Journal, which has long sustained the Union against great odds in the Border States, condemns the passage of the bill for emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia as being not only injudicious and ill-timed, but as a downright blunder. It states that it had hoped the President would have the good sense to veto it.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them.—They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.*

Refused to Leave Old Massa.—The Washington *Star* of the 23d ultimo, states that an old citizen of that district refused to accept from Government any compensation for his slaves, on the ground that it would be "compounding a felony," but called them together, and stated that they were free. They positively refused to leave him, and the old relations of master and servant are continued as before. What a disappointment to the Abolitionists.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FAIR.—The Ladies' Fair at McSherrystown, last week, for the benefit of the orphans at the Institution there, was, notwithstanding the bad weather, quite a success. The collection of fancy and useful articles was very large and attractive, whilst the dinner on Tuesday was a capital one, as indeed were the dinners and suppers throughout the week. We suppose that the sum realized from the Fair was quite handsome. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the ladies and gentlemen having it in charge. No effort was spared by them that could contribute to the pleasure of visitors and the success of the undertaking.

The Concerts, on Saturday afternoon and evening, we are informed, came off in fine style, surpassing anything of the kind ever had in the county. The two Professors DIELMAN, Prof. BOWER, Prof. HARBY, and Mrs. CURLEY, Mrs. MYERS and Miss STANSBURY, leading vocalists of Baltimore, with others of McSherrystown and neighborhood, participated. It must have been a rich musical treat. Sorry we could not be present to enjoy it.

—We are told that the Fair will continue open to-day and to-morrow, with still a handsome variety of articles for sale.

THEFT.—Two cans of lard were stolen from the cellar of Judge ZIEGLER, in this place, on Thursday night last. The cans were in the cellar on Thursday, but next morning were gone. The lock to the outside doors must have been opened with a false key, and after taking out the cans closed again. One of the cans was found, empty, on Friday, in an alley, near Washington street. What a pity that the thief, or thieves, cannot be caught and a severe example made.

BEAUTIFUL BIRD.—Our friend CHARLES A. SHOAN, of Emmitsburg, forwarded to our office, on Thursday, a very rare bird—certainly we never saw the like of it before,—which many pronounce a White Hawk. It measures four feet from tip to tip of the wings, and is entirely and beautifully white. It was shot the day before, near the mountain, about two miles from Emmitsburg. The Linnæan Society of Pennsylvania College now have it in possession, by whom it will be properly prepared, as no ordinary contribution to their interesting collection.

CHEAP LUMBER.—Messrs. SNIVELY & BURKHART are now engaged in taking down the Barracks. Persons in want of Lumber can secure it at much cheaper rates than usual by buying on the Barracks ground. This rare opportunity will continue open to purchasers during the present week.

☞ Rev. Jacob Fry, pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Carlisle, has been released by his congregation from ministerial duties for several months, on account of an affection of the throat.

☞ The Rev. J. B. Bittinger, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has been allowed a year's absence on account of ill health.

☞ Rev. Charles Schlagle, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, has been elected pastor of the Second Lutheran church of Carlisle.

☞ Capt. Martin's company is still at Lutherville, with a fair prospect of soon being moved into more active service—a change which the "boys" are all anxious to see.

☞ Capt. Chritzman's company, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Yorktown. When the fight comes off there they will, no doubt, have a hand in it.

☞ Capt. Bailey's company is some place between Manassas and Richmond, with faces turned toward the latter place. They are in the advance of McDowell's corps d'armee.

☞ Capt. Horner's company, at last accounts, was stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, at a point called Kearneysville, we believe.

☞ Lieut. Nesbit Baugher, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, has reached Quincy, Illinois, in safety, and at last accounts was in the hospital at that place. He was very weak from the effects of his wounds, but by care and attention it was hoped he would recover. His father, Rev. Dr. Baugher, has gone on to see him.

☞ Among the army Surgeons from Philadelphia who have volunteered their aid for the Army before Yorktown, *in view of the impending battle*, we are gratified to notice the name of Dr. D. GILBERT, formerly of this place, who leaves a lucrative practice to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the defenders of our country. Among those who have thus volunteered we notice some of the most eminent physicians in the State. Every provision is being made to have the wounded removed and properly cared for.

YORKTOWN.—We make the following extract from a letter written by a member of Capt. Chritzman's Company, to his family, in this place. It is dated "Camp Winfield Scott," April 24th, 1862:

"I wish to let you know that we left Newport News and marched to within four miles of Yorktown, where we are waiting for the battle to come off, which will be in a few days.—There are about one hundred thousand rebels here and about one hundred and sixty thousand of our army, ready for the conflict. They are shooting men on both sides every day. We can hear their bands playing from our camp, and when we are on picket can see them.—Some of our men have been speaking with them, and they are determined to fight. The battle will be a hard one, and many lives will be lost on both sides. You will direct your letters as heretofore."

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—We publish the annexed very warm testimonial to a former resident of our county, with much pleasure.—We doubt not it is well deserved:

"FIELD SHILOH,"
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.,
Monday, April 18, 1862.

Mr. JAMES B. JAMESON:—In accordance with a Resolution passed at an organized meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons, on board the Hospital Steamer "Magnolia"—Capt. Prather, Cincinnati, Ohio.—we, the undersigned Committee, are requested and most cheerfully do tender you, in behalf of the many unfortunate sick and wounded who were ministered to by your untiring industry, our most sincere thanks.

W. MORROW MEACH, M. D.
A. T. MARKLE, M. D.
J. E. COX, M. D.
W. H. JONES, M. D.
H. P. FRICKES, M. D.
J. P. ALCOM, M. D.
JAMES M. MARTIN, M. D.
CHARLES MERRAN, M. D.
ISAAC PAIST, Ag't of State of Ohio.

Communicated.

YORK SPRINGS, April 27th, 1862.

MR. STABLE: Dear Sir:—An able article appeared in the last issue of the *Star*, signed "A Friend to the true Medical Cause." Will the gentleman who *furnished* the article have the goodness to inform the public what constitutes a Physician?

B.

A Few Suggestions to Democrats.

We call attention to the following sensible remarks from *Hall's Journal of Health*, on the subject of supporting home papers. That paper says:

"We recommend to our readers the policy, wisdom, and justice of subscribing to the paper of the class they wish to patronize, published nearest their dwelling, even if you are not altogether pleased with it.—You thus aid as it were, in improving your own property; and the *better any paper of good general principles is supported, the better it becomes*, and the more wholesome the influence it exercises in the community amid which it is issued."

Nothing can be truer than the sentiment contained in the words italised in this extract. Take our own case for instance.—We give as good a paper as we can afford for the patronage we now receive. But, suppose each of our friends exerted himself to procure us an additional subscriber, as he might easily do, it would enable us to make precisely that much better a paper. Give us such a patronage as will enable us to afford it, and we promise our readers that we shall not permit our paper to be excelled in the amount and variety of its reading matter by any journal in the commonwealth. Let our Democrats keep this fact in mind. If they wish to have a first-rate party organ they must stop patronizing foreign papers in preference to their own county journal, and throw their means and influence towards the support of the latter. Your county paper first—a city paper afterwards, if you can afford it.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

The President and Ex-Mayor Berret.

It will be remembered that some eight or ten months ago, James G. Berret, Mayor of Washington city, was arrested, by order of the then Secretary of War, and sent to one of our forts, where he was confined for several months and then released. No charges were preferred against him when he was arrested, and he was discharged from imprisonment without a word of explanation. He had been elected Mayor of Washington the year previous by a decisive majority over his Republican opponent, and when he was arrested and deprived of his office, this defeated opponent was *appointed* Mayor of Washington! It is fair to infer, therefore, that the only object the Government had in view in arresting Berret and depriving him of his office, was to give that office to the hungry Republican who had been defeated by the people. This is made evident by a recent act of the President himself.

The act of Congress abolishing slavery from the District of Columbia, made it incumbent upon the President to appoint three loyal and intelligent citizens as Commissioners, whose duty it is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims (for the freed slaves) presented. In looking about for "three loyal and intelligent citizens," the President finally selected Ex-Mayor Berret as one of the Commissioners, and, by naming him first, made him chairman of the commission! Of course Mr. Berret declined the appointment, but in doing so thanked the President for having manifested so much confidence in him (Berret,) as "a loyal and intelligent citizen." He proceeds in his letter to declare it as his opinion that the act of Congress manumitting the slaves of Washington is unconstitutional, and that such being his belief, he cannot, as a loyal man, *hold any office created by the act*. This was a severe but merited rebuke to the "powers that be," and a just taunt to the official tyrants who had arrested Berret and confined him in a fort that they might take his office from him and give it to his defeated opponent. Berret has been declared a "loyal and intelligent citizen" by the President, who appointed him to a responsible and lucrative position, and thus the stain that the Administration attempted to attach to Mr. Berret's name has been wiped out; but yet Mr. B. was robbed of the office to which the people had elected him.—What will honest men think of this base and dishonorable transaction?—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞The Abolitionists in Congress have behaved with undisguised perfidy towards the Union men of the Border States—men who are entitled to the protection of the Constitution and the laws; and so far has this insulting policy been carried, that it excites a well grounded suspicion that there is a deliberate purpose to drive the loyal population of the Border States into rebellion so as to necessitate a separation between Free and Slave States. Last Summer, says the *Patriot & Union*, when these Border States were to be conciliated, Congress passed with only two negative votes, the resolution declaring the purposes of the war, which stands at the head of our paper. At the present session a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, affirming and re-endorsing the same principles, was laid on the table of the House of Representatives by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Grow: and the majority thus placed themselves on the record as denying that this war is waged for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. The Border States were regarded as secure—there was no longer any necessity for allaying their apprehensions, and the Abolitionists deemed it safe to display their true colors, and to enter upon the work of emancipation, confiscation and negro regeneration, as the prelude to the erection of a new Government upon the ruins of the Constitution and the Union.

It is almost incredible that in the hour of our country's agony, members of Congress have found no better employment than intriguing against generals, legislating for negroes, and squandering the public money to the extent of millions. The only redeeming point is to be found in the fact that some members have courageously exposed the enormous frauds upon the Government by traitors who have made an age of license the opportunity for unbounded peculation.

☞The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University, whose connexion with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canadas, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use. —*New York Sunday Times.*

☞Col. L. D. Campbell has tendered the Chaplaincy of his regiment—the Sixty-ninth Ohio—to Parson Brownlow. The Parson has accepted, and says he will pray and preach to the regiment till they reach Tennessee, when he intends to have a hand in any fight which they may be engaged in.

Emancipation Bill.

The Boston *Courier*, speaking of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, says:

To us the bill appears only a provocation of wrath and bitterness. It is unfriendly to the professed policy of the Administration, and the declared views of Congress.—It is hostile to the wishes of those in the border States and elsewhere in the slave States, to whom we are constantly appealing as Union men. We ask them, and depend upon them, to aid us in restoring the Union—we know that without their aid, though we may defeat the troops of the Confederates, yet they will then yield only a forced and sullen obedience, *just so long* as it is convenient to do so—and, at the same moment we strike down a privilege which has always existed in the Union, and the deprivation of which we know will be deeply resented by every slave State.—We do not thus take the right means to make the Union whole—nor act consistently with conciliatory feelings and sound policy. If our object is to divide it, or subjugate and hold the Southern territory by forts and garrisoned cities we might disregard everything but the forcible means of carrying our purpose out; but if such be not our object, we cannot rationally take a course which is to make enemies instead of friends.

Special Notices.

Purify the Blood.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box.—Five Boxes for $1.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, and dealers everywhere. [Apr. 14, '62. 2m

HEAL THE SICK.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of hurtful matter, left by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion. So arise diarrhoea and dysentery, cholic, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind off the stomach, etc. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red men of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all Medicine Dealers. [April 28. 1m

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by Rev. A. M. McGinnis, Mr. PHILIP DOERSOM to Mrs. LYDIA C. NORBECK, both of this place.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. John K. Elliott, Gettysburg, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr JOHN E. BENDER to Miss SARAH JANE FLICKINGER, both of Hanover, Pa. [Hanover papers copy.

On the morning of Easter Sabbath, by the Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. GEORGE CAUFFMAN to Miss CATHARINE WAGERMAN—Also, Mr. PHILIP WAGERMAN to Miss SARAH C. SHUFF, all of Adams county, Pa.

☞Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

DIED.

Very suddenly, on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH PLANK, wife of John Plank, of Straban township, aged 44 years 2 months and 13 days.

On the 28th ult., in Franklin township, ROBERT ANDERSON, only son of Samuel A. and Susan M. Swope, aged 2 years 1 month and 2 days.

On the 18th ult., at Maple Grove, York county, ANNIE FRANCIS, daughter of David and Eliza Cadwallader, aged 1 year 8 mo. & 15 days.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Adam C. Musselman, near Fairfield, Hamiltonban township, Mrs. REBECCA NUNEMAKER, consort of John Nunemaker, deceased, aged 66 years 5 months and 27 days. The deceased was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for a long series of years. Her christian profession she adorned at all times by an upright walk and christian conversation. She lived out practically her religion in her life. She was quiet and unassuming in her manners—though possessed with much energy. She was a true friend, an obliging and good neighbor, an affectionate mother, a true christian, a friend to the poor, and though dead yet she speaks. None knew her but to love and esteem her. But she has gone, and though we mourn the loss of one possessing so many estimable qualities, as mother, friend, neighbor and christian, yet we would not call her back. She has only exchanged a world of sorrow and sin, for one of happiness and rest. As her life was that of the christian, so her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Communicated.

On the 27th ult., in Straban township, Mrs. CATHARINE, consort of Joseph Herman, aged 76 years 7 months and 23 days.

Peacefully she passed away,
Hopefully she waits the day
That in her Savior's image rise,
And joyfully ascend the skies,
Where dwells the good eternally.

Communicated.

On Monday morning last, the 28th ult., BARBARA VIRGINIA, daughter of Pius and Rosella Hemler, of Mountpleasant township, aged 3 years 8 months and 2 days.

Rest, dear Barbara, thy sufferings are o'er
And we shall see thy face no more.

Rest, little stranger, rest in peace,
Your soul is gone on high,
Where angels bright forever feast
In love and harmony.

Your stay was short, and O! 'tis pain
To part with thee so soon,
But we hope to meet your face
Beyond the tomb.

Farewell, dear Barbara,
We do not part forever,
I may come to you—
But to me you can never.

Communicated.

On 21st, ult., FRANCIS CLARENCE, second son of George W. and Mary V. Riddlemoser, of Liberty township, aged 1 year 8 mos. and 1 day.

Parents, dry up the falling tear,
The mortal strife is past,
My dear Franky is no more,
I saw him breathe his last.
Son, thou art gone to rest,
And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reach our journey's end,
Thy glory we may share.

☞Balt. Sun please copy.

☞Hon. Reverdy Johnson has written a letter denying the constitutionality of the late act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia.

☞Shrads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware and Sheet-Iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large: also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Flour	4 75 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 05 to 1 10
Corn	40
Rye	52
Oats	30
Buckwheat	40
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Plaser of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 25 to 5 37
Wheat	1 27 to 1 65
Rye	66 to 70
Corn	54 to 63
Oats	35 to 37
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 50 to 10 25
Hogs, per hund	4 75 to 5 50
Hay	16 00 to 20 00
Whiskey	23 to 24
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 12 to 1 25
Rye	58
Corn	43
Oats	30
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

Corner Stone Laying.

THE Corner Stone for a new German Reformed Church in New Chester, (Pinetown,) will be laid, the Lord willing, *on Saturday, the 17th of May*, 1862. Services to commence at 1 o'clock. P. M. Several Ministers from a distance will be present and participate in the exercises. The community generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Building Committee,
P. A. MYERS,
SAMUEL MARCH,
H. J. MYERS.

May 5, 1862. td

Gettysburg
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY. Principal, Mrs. R. M. EYSTER.
Assistant, Miss MARTHA LONGWELL.
Gettysburg, May 5, 1862. 3t

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.
May 5, 1862.

Glorious News.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the citizens of Bonaughtown and vicinity, that he has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of every description and of the latest styles, such as Ladies' Dress Goods, of all kinds; Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, and all kinds of goods for Men's wear; Hats of the latest styles; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order; and mending done at short notice. Also, Hardware, Queensware, Crockery-ware, Drugs and Essences of all kinds, and in fact everything that is generally kept in a country store. All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade at the highest market price.—He would inform his customers that all Men's wear purchased from him will be cut gratis and good fits insured. A. W. STAUB,
Square Corner, Adams county, Pa.
May 5, 1862.

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.
May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Tavern License.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Tuesday, the 27th day of May next:*
Jacob Gusman, Mountpleasant township.
Abraham Sell, Union "
JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. Eicholtz, Deputy.
May 5, 1862. tc

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1862 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Tuesday, the 1st of July*. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
April 28, 1862. td

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.
April 28, 1862. 1y*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Philip Bishop, Executor of Philip Bishop, deceased, will sit at his office, for the purpose of making said distribution, *on Friday, the 23d day of May next*, when and where all parties interested can attend.
J. C. NEELY, *Auditor.*
Gettysburg, April 28, 1862. td

Notice.

SAMUEL CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Cashman, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB MELHORN, *Adm'r.*
March 17, 1862. 6t*

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at
April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, The subscriber, Assignee of William S. Jenkins and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, at the *residence of said Assignors*, in Oxford township, Adams county, the following highly valuable Personal and Real Property, viz:

7 head of Superior Draught HORSES, 4 under six years: Mare and Colt; 20 head of COWS and YOUNG CATTLE, improved breeds, in good order, 3 BULLS, half Durham, one full grown; a lot of SHOATS, some 50 in number, about 6 months old, in thriving condition, 22 head of prime fat HOGS.

Also, a full assortment of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, 4 WAGONS, 1 One-horse do., Cart, Carriage, Sleigh, an excellent MOWER AND REAPER. Threshing Machine, with double shaker and horse power, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Harness, Chains, Log Chains, &c.

Will be offered at the same time, A FULL LOT OF MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, in good order, but little worn—an Engine and Boiler, twenty horse power, as good as new—2 pair French Burr Mill Stones, nearly new, together with their fixtures; a Double Distilling Apparatus, which is turning out first quality of whiskey. Persons wishing to buy the whole apparatus, could not fail to secure a bargain, as it will be sold at half its cost.

Also, THE BUILDINGS containing the Machinery, together with Steer Stable, Hog Pens, Malt House, and a large Ware House, four stories high, put up lately, and consumed in *its structure a lot of very valuable materials*, pine and oak lumber. The purchaser must remove all these buildings from the premises.

Will also be offered a lot of SUPERIOR WHISKEY, some common do.; Grain by the bushel and Grain in the ground.

Also some HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, *a variety of articles, too tedious to mention.*

At the same time will be offered, A RED-LAND FARM, in Oxford township, Adams co., adjoining lands of Joseph J. Smith, Joseph Lilly, and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less. The land is naturally of good quality. Some 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Lime have been applied to it in the course of a few years, and plenty can be had within a mile. There is upon the Farm a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with Back-building and out-buildings.

Also a HOUSE AND LOT, in Irishtown, the Lot containing Half an Acre, and, beside the House, having Stable, Oven, Hog Pen, &c., thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue, from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance, and a credit of 9 months with security, given by
JOHN L. JENKINS, *Assignee.*
April 28, 1862. ts

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &C.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, SALT, &c. HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, FISH, POTATOES, BEANS, &c., FLOUR AND FEED, With any quantity of CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.
GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
April 28, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of,
COATS, all sizes, PANTALOONS, do., VESTS, do., DUSTERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made, Mr. W. T. King, who is in connection with the establishment, will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call. [April 28, 1862. 3m

New Spring Millinery.

1862. MISS McCREARY 1862.

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening an unusually large and beautiful assortment of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, DRESS GOODS, and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas, and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

☞Miss M. is now prepared to bleach and do up BONNETS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.
April 28, 1862. 2m

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.
April 28, 1862. 3m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Wm. S. Jenkins and Wife, of Oxford township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN L. JENKINS, *Assignee.*
April 28, 1862. 6t

Notice.

SAMUEL MACKLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Mackley, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER MACKLEY, *Adm'r.*
April 28, 1862. 6t

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, *Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.*—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.
Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

New Spring Goods

AT ARENDTSVILLE.—The undersigned have just returned from the cities with a splendid stock of New Spring Goods, such as is rarely found in a country store, embracing
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS;
LADIES' SILKS, COBURGS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, DEBAGES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS;
in short such a general variety as cannot fail to give general satisfaction—and which they will sell for CASH, or at sixty days to prompt buyers. Call in and see for yourselves—no trouble to show Goods.
Also, constantly on hand POSTS and RAILS.
PLANK & SPANGLER,
Arendtsville, Adams co., Pa.
April 21, 1862. 2m

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.
NEW GOODS and LOW PRICES!—
The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'
DRESS GOODS,
such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS and MEDICINES;
a good stock of prime GROCERIES, &c.,
and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.
Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

A Forward Movement.

THE SIEGE GOING ON.
PICKING IN COMMAND.
Having removed the headquarters of my *Clothing Emporium from my old stand in* Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862
makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.
In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of
FINE CLOTH COATS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS, for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.
FURNISHING GOODS, such as
SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price. F. B. PICKING.
April 28, 1862.

Relief Tax.

IN accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of May, 1861, in regard to the relief of Volunteers and their families, the County Commissioners have levied a tax of 1 mill, which the Collectors for the present year are required to collect and pay the same over to the County Treasurer in six weeks from the date of their Warrants. For general information, section 17 of said Act is appended:

"Section 17. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be, made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or their families, or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or the United States, in the present exigency of the country. Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all loans heretofore negotiated, or moneys borrowed by Commissioners or municipal authorities, are hereby validated."
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
Commissioners.
Attest—J. M. Walter, *Clerk.*
April 28, 1862.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,
Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.
April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

1862. 1862.
Bargains! IN Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.
HATS AND CAPS,
consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.
City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.
☞Call and examine the bargains at
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.
They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.
They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.
OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and A NICE GLASS OF ALE,
can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
GEORGE JACOBS.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,
of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.
I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.
It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.
MICHAEL SPANGLER.
April 14, 1862.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS
have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.
April 7, 1862.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.
The best place to buy your Dry Goods is
AT A. SCOTT & SON'S,
opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street.
☞One Price, Fair Dealing, and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.
We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
to which we invite the special attention of the *Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.*—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.
We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.
A. SCOTT & SON.
April 14, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE, PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.
The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, unless for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.
Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

Dr. A. Noel

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has opened his office, in Bonaughtown, Adams county, Mountpleasant township, where he will give prompt and proper attention to all that is comprised in his profession. [April 14, 1862. 3t

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.
DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.
ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.
Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.
☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
March 24, 1861. tf

A Big Thing!

THE LATEST AND BEST OUT!—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE
Uncle Sam Prize Envelope,
Containing 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper,
Union designs 6 sheets Commercial Note Paper assorted colors, 6 do do do do
6 White Envelopes, Union Designs,
12 Buff do do do
1 Accommodation Pen Holder,
1 Fine Steel Pen, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Blotting Pad, 1 Fine Gold Plated Pen. *Premium instructions* for making the best water-proof Glue known, premium Silver Wash, best waterproof Chemical Erasive Compound. (A premium was awarded for the above preparations at three different State Fairs.) Together with a Beautiful Prize worth from Twenty-five Cts. to Ten Dollars.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," is beyond all question, the handsomest and most admirably arranged affair of the kind yet offered, and sells rapidly wherever it is introduced. Our Stationery is of the choicest description, while our GIFTS in point of Style and excellence of quality, are unsurpassed. We actually give the purchaser a Dollar's worth for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
besides presenting him with a CHOICE PRIZE, worth in many cases TEN TIMES the cost of the package. Local and Traveling Agents—Male or Female—can realize from $25 to $50 per week by selling the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," whilst Pedlars, Sutlers, Canvassers Storekeepers and others will find it a valuable auxiliary in increasing their receipts. Circulars giving full particulars mailed free.
☞SAMPLE PRIZE ENVELOPES forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 Cents.
Address G. B. JONES,
Box 889, P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.
☞Head Quarters, No. 50, N. 5th st.
April 7, 1862.

Announcement

OF PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—The subscriber is about publishing a narrative of the perils, adventures, and sufferings of the Rev. W. G. Brownlow among the secessionists of Tennessee. The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be put to press forthwith. The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class; and it will be fully and handsomely illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to, and a finely engraved steel portrait of the author.

As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee, the disasters and the ruin with which it devastated communities once *prosperous* and sundered families once happy: more than all, it will expose the bad and reckless ambition, and the relentless bloodthirstiness, by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason.

The narrative is one of personal experiences. *The author vouches for the accuracy of its statements.* The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times; and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the Rebellion, in its minute personal and social bearings, is now accessible.

The public are well aware that Mr. Brownlow is a bold-speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while confined in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fearlessness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell with the urgency of a martyr.

It will be published in one volume, 12mo., fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at $1 25.
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut St., Phila.
☞Buckholder & Wilson, Agents for Adams county, Bendersville, Adams county.
April 28, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.
Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Land for Sale.

ON *Saturday, the 10th day of May next*, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises,
31 ACRES OF CLEARED LAND,
situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Wible, Frederick Herr and Mr. Herman, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Weigle's Mill. The land will be offered
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ISAAC PFOUTZ,
JACOB MILLER,
JOHN ECKENRODE,
Directors of the Poor of Adams co.
April 14, 1862. ts

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Ludwig Essick and Wife, of Cumberland township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB BENNER,
April 14, 1862. 6t *Assignee.*

Notice.

THOMAS T. GARDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas T. Gardner, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon twp., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. B. GARDNER, *Adm'r.*
April 7, 1862. 6t

ALL colors of Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool can be had at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

All Sorts.

The Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment

The flag of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, which was so gallantly carried on the field of Shiloh, was the same which was presented to Col. McHenry and his command by the loyal ladies of Owensboro'. They gave it as a compensation to the officers of the regiment for the vituperation and insult that had been heaped upon them while encamped in that place, by the "Sesesh" women there. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that a sergeant of the regiment, who was acting as color-bearer, was struck down by a cannon ball, and a Rebel officer seized the flag to bear it off as a trophy, when a private rushed from the ranks, drove his bayonet into the officer, regained the cherished gift, and rejoined his comrades, but fell dead as he reached the ranks, completely riddled by balls. That flag, so dearly cherished, will never fall into an enemy's hands while a man of the noble Seventeenth survives to defend it.

GENERAL NELSON.—Our brave, gruff General Nelson, proved himself *the* hero of the day at the *Pittsburg* battle, leading the regiment into the fight as he wished to engage them. During the thickest of the battle, it is said that he was pacing thoughtfully up and down in rear of a regiment which was charging, when suddenly he wheeled round to some one near him and remarked:—"My division is fighting fifty thousand of them and whipping them too." He passed immediately in my rear once, says a correspondent, when the balls were flying thick as hail, and his voice rose clear above the din of battle as he sung out, "Make it too hot for them, my lads."—Throughout the entire day he seemed to be *ubiquitous*. At one moment on the right and the next on the left.

☞A late despatch from General McClellan gives the particulars of a gallant assault and capture of a Rebel earthwork by five companies of the Massachusetts First and Eleventh Regiments, with a loss of three killed and twelve wounded. They also captured thirteen prisoners and destroyed the work, which was intended to harass our gunners in working one of the batteries. There was considerable cannonading along the lines on Friday to check the progress of our works, which were, however, not responded to, it being the intention of General McClellan to use none of his siege guns until all are in position. One of the gunboats shelled the Rebel works at Yorktown, which responded without damage.

BALTIMORE, April 23.

I learn that the recent rains have caused an unusual rise and freshet in the Potomac river. The passengers and trains that left here yesterday, after reaching Harper's Ferry, were obliged to return in consequence of two or three spans of the temporary bridge recently constructed there having been swept away.

It is said—seeing the water was about to rise to an unusual height—several cars filled with coal had been piled upon the bridge, in order to press it more firmly against the abutments, so as to resist the pressure of the water. The bridge, however, with the cars upon it, and three men, were all swept off together, and the men drowned. The damage will be repaired in a day or two, and the trains will then run as usual. Other damage has been done by this freshet, doubtless, to a considerable extent elsewhere. Streams everywhere in the country are much swollen.

A COMMISSION ON NATIONAL DEFENCES is about to be provided for by Congress.—It is to consist of six members, two of whom shall be officers of the army, two of the navy, and two civilians distinguished for scientific attainments. The duty of these commissioners shall be a thorough examination of the subject of national defences, and all appropriations made for that purpose by Congress must be expended under their direction.

Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.

WE have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND ST., above Arch, PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest Importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, H. WARD.

March 24, 1862. 4t

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

New Millinery

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MISS MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and surrounding country, that she continues the Millinery business, at Francis Eline's, Emmitsburg street, Littlestown, Adams county, where (having just returned from the city) she will keep on hand, for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had—among them the new style White Neapolitan, in great variety.

Bonnet-making and trimming attended to with dispatch and cheaply. Bonnets bleached and done up for 37½ cents. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.

March 17, 1862. 4t

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,

Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 19, 1862.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the [DENTIST.] Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. McCurdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860. 1y

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Holiday Presents.

JUST received from Philadelphia a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday presents, which we offer at reduced prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq. Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way *into the market*. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article, can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞For sale by A. D. BUEHLER and E. H. MINNIGH, Gettysburg, and E. HITESHEW, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT!—The Cars off the track near York, but all safe!

H. G. CARR'S is the place! Ladies, just come and see his fine selection of Scarfs and Under Sleeves, Spring Skirts, Gloves, Stockings, and, in fact, everything in the Hosiery way, very cheap for cash or country produce.

Gentlemen, a word to you also. H. G. CARR has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, having bought a fine assortment of Woollen Shirts and Drawers, also the very latest style of Woollen Comforts; in fact, everything to make people comfortable in cold weather.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Liquors, which he is selling very cheap for cash.

Don't forget the place—right opposite the Bank, in York street.

Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.

Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.

☞Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.

Feb. 17, 1862.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durabl
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in lar or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Walters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

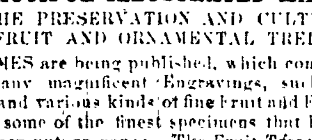
A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and, will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. *It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender *fruits from the effects of being* winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at *a glance*; and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount. One or more Agents will be appointed to canvass this county and receive subscriptions, and deliver the Maps for $2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass every county in the United States, and to deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency for the Map will surely insure profitable employment to such as can exert a good influence in making sales readily. Liberal inducements are made to agents. A sample copy can be seen at this office. [Feb. 10, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, PROPRIETOR.

☞This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞Terms $1.50 per day.

Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 11, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Wealth comes by saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient and profitable depository to all classes of people.

February 24, 1862. 2m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,
The New Remedy for
RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.

July 1, 1861. 1y

Volume XVII.—1862.

ESTABLISHED BY A. J. DOWNING IN 1846.
THE HORTICULTURIST,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
PETER B. MEAD & GEO. E. WOODWARD,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery; to culture under Glass; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the improvement and embellishment of City, Suburban and Country Houses.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

TERMS.

Annual subscription, Two Dollars. Four Copies, Six Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Five Dollars. Specimen numbers gratis.

Any one getting up a club of Six at $1.50 each, and sending us $9 annually in advance, will receive a Seventh copy gratis, as many years as they keep the number of the club good.

EDITION WITH COLORED PLATES.

Annual subscription Five Dollars: Four Copies, Fifteen Dollars. Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and subscription 1862, Ten Dollars. Address—

MEAD & WOODWARD,
37 Park Row, New York.

March 17, 1862.

Notice.

THE undersigned, residing on the Gettysburg and Carlisle road, near Bender's Church, offers at private sale, an excellent GREY MARE, 8 years old, family beast, sound and gentle, on reasonable terms. Also, my FARM is for sale. JACOB HEAGEY.

March 31, 1862. 3t

☞Star copy 3t and charge adv.

Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company have declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capitol stock, to be paid to the stockholders or legal representatives, on demand. GEO. SWOPE,

April 14, 1862. *Assistant Treasurer.*

SHEPHERD Plaids, Spring De Laines, &c., just opened at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Another Victory!

FARMERS, take notice that H. G. CARR has the agency for the sale of SCHRINER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, which have taken twenty-three First Premiums throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Premium at the State Fair of Illinois. And also the agency for the sale of A. B. ZIEGLER'S CAST-IRON and WROUGHT SHEAR PLOUGHS, which have taken the First Premium at all the Fairs that ever they were exhibited at, which is some six or eight in number.

Farmers, the Mills and Ploughs are warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, you are privileged to return them to the agent at Gettysburg. [Oct. 21, 1861. 6m*

Fresh Stock.

H. G. CARR has just received from Philadelphia a fresh stock of GROCERIES, to which he invites the attention of the public. It embraces Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Syrups, Molasses of all kinds, including a superior article for baking; Spices, &c.

He has also laid in a new supply of HOSIERY for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Liquors of all kinds always on hand.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

February 24, 1862.

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco; a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus, that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhœa,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the *skin of all pimples and blotches*, *and bring the* rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.

☞H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.

July 29, 1861. 1yeow

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or ***Sore Throat***, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a* ***Cough*** *or* ***Slight Cold*** *in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* ***Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,*** *the Hacking Cough in* ***Consumption***, *and numerous affections of the* ***Throat***, *giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

☞A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.

Dec. 30, 1861. 6m

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentlemen who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

For the cure of

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

For the cure of NEURALGIA or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists. [Dec. 2, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies, which we cannot fill. None are mailable except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Price (15 cents) and one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and store-keepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, with compartments—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Tooth Ache Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, the best means of preserving them, and the proper treatment of Children's Teeth, worth of itself the entire cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children, with sundry other necessary articles; price per package $1, or six packages for $5, sent by express as directed. As the Express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the surplus can be disposed of to neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country if every family to-day had one of these packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address WM. B. HURD & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. Griffith, President of the Farmers and Citizen's Bank, Brooklyn; to the Editor of the American Manufacturers' Gazette; to Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply, etc.

1000 AGENTS WANTED to introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every County.—Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of $7, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. ☞We would rather pay salaries than Commissions to those who prove themselves efficient salesmen.

☞Now is the time to go into the business. For address and references see above.

Jan. 27, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.